

Checklist of Key Concepts

	(1.1) Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.
	(1.1.A) Humans developed increasingly diverse and sophisticated tools — including multiple uses of fire — as they adapted to new environments.
	(1.1.B) People lived in small groups that structured social, economic, and political activity. These bands exchanged people, ideas, and goods.
	(1.2.I) Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.
	(1.2.I.A) Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged independently in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.
	(1.2.I.B) People in each region domesticated locally available plants and animals.
	(1.2.I.C) Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands, negatively affecting the environment when lands were overgrazed.
	(1.2.I.D) Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production, drastically affecting environmental diversity.
	(1.2.II) Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.
	(1.2.II.A) Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population and led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors, and the development of elites.
	<p>(1.2.II.B) Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pottery ● Plows ● Woven textiles ● Wheels and wheeled vehicles ● Metallurgy
	(1.2.II.C) Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies.
	(1.3.I) Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished, including Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys, Egypt in the Nile River Valley, Mohenjo Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley, Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Olmecs in Mesoamerica, and Chavin in Andean South America.
	(1.3.II) The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley.
	(1.3.II.A) States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also often enjoyed military support.
	(1.3.II.B) As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated — including the Hittites, who had access to iron — had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and

	experienced growing populations, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.				
	<p>(1.3.II.C) Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>New Weapons:</i></td><td><i>New Modes of Transportation</i></td></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite bows • Iron weapons </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chariots • Horseback riding </td></tr> </table>	<i>New Weapons:</i>	<i>New Modes of Transportation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite bows • Iron weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chariots • Horseback riding
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	(1.3.III) Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, & monumental art.				
	<p>(1.3.III.A) Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ziggurats • Pyramids • Temples </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defensive walls • Streets and roads • Sewage and water system </td></tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ziggurats • Pyramids • Temples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defensive walls • Streets and roads • Sewage and water system 		
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	<p>(1.3.III.B) Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently spread. Cuneiform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hieroglyphs • Pictographs • Alphabets • Quipu 				
	<p>(1.3.III.C) States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Hammurabi (Babylonia) • Code of Ur-Nammu (Sumeria) 				
	<p>(1.3.III.D) New religious beliefs that developed in this period — including the Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, and Zoroastrianism — continued to have strong influences in later periods.</p>				
	<p>(1.3.III.E) Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional to interregional with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade between Mesopotamia and Egypt • Trade between Egypt and Nubia • Trade between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley 				
	<p>(1.3.III.F) Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.</p>				
	(2.1.I) Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among people and an ethical code to live by.				
	<p>(2.1.I.A) The association of monotheism with Judaism further developed with the codification of the Hebrew Scriptures, which also reflected the influence of Mesopotamian cultural and legal traditions. The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Roman empires conquered various Jewish states at different points in time. These conquests contributed to the growth of Jewish diasporic communities around the Mediterranean and Middle East.</p>				

	(2.1.I.B) The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions — later known as Hinduism. These beliefs included the importance of multiple manifestations of Brahma and teachings about reincarnation, and they contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system.
	(2.1.II) New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.
	(2.1.II.A) The core beliefs about desire, suffering, and the search for enlightenment preached by the historic Buddha and collected by his followers in sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism changed over time as it spread throughout Asia — first through the support of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, and then through the efforts of missionaries and merchants, and the establishment of educational institutions to promote Buddhism’s core teachings.
	(2.1.II.B) Confucianism’s core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius. They were elaborated by key disciples who sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China, including rulers.
	<p>(2.1.II.C) In major Daoist writings, the core belief of balance between humans and nature assumed that the Chinese political system would be altered indirectly. Daoism also influenced the development of Chinese culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade between Mesopotamia and Egypt • Trade between Egypt and Nubia • Trade between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley
	(2.1.II.D) Christianity, based on core beliefs about the teachings and divinity of Jesus of Nazareth as recorded by his disciples, drew on Judaism and Roman and Hellenistic influences. Despite initial Roman imperial hostility, Christianity spread through the efforts of missionaries and merchants through many parts of Afro-Eurasia, and eventually gained Roman imperial support by the time of Emperor Constantine.
	(2.1.II.E) The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, empirical observation, and the nature of political power and hierarchy.
	<p>(2.1.II.F) Art and architecture reflected the values of religions and belief systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu art and architecture • Buddhist art and architecture • Christian art and architecture • Greco-Roman art and architecture
	(2.1.III) Belief systems generally reinforced existing social structures while also offering new roles and status to some men and women. For example, Confucianism emphasized filial piety, and some Buddhists and Christians practiced a monastic life.
	(2.1.IV) Other religious and cultural traditions, including shamanism, animism, and ancestor veneration persisted.
	<p>(2.2.I) The number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically as rulers imposed political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states. Key states and empires include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwest Asia: Persian empires [Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanian] • East Asia: Qin and Han empires • South Asia: Mauryan and Gupta empires

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean region: Phoenicia and its colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, and Hellenistic and Roman empires • Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city-states • Andean South America: Moche • North America: from Chaco to Cahokia <p>[NOTE: Students should know the location and names of the key empires and states.]</p>		
	(2.2.II) Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.		
	<p>(2.2.II.A) In order to organize their subjects, in many regions the rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • Persia • Rome • South Asia 		
	<p>(2.2.II.B) Imperial governments promoted trade and projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques, including: issuing currencies; diplomacy; developing supply lines; building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads; and drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the local populations or conquered populations.</p>		
	(2.2.III) Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.		
	<p>(2.2.III.A) Imperial cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persepolis • Chang'an • Pataliputra • Athens • Carthage </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rome • Alexandria • Constantinople • Teotihuacan </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persepolis • Chang'an • Pataliputra • Athens • Carthage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rome • Alexandria • Constantinople • Teotihuacan
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	<p>(2.2.III.B) The social structures of empires displayed hierarchies that included cultivators, laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites, or caste groups.</p>		
	<p>(2.2.III.C) Imperial societies relied on a range of methods to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corvée labor • Slavery • Rents and tributes • Peasant communities • Family and household production 		
	<p>(2.2.III.D) Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in all imperial societies of this period.</p>		
	(2.2.IV) The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan, and Gupta empires encountered political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires or states.		
	<p>(2.2.IV.A) Through excessive mobilization of resources, imperial governments generated social tensions and created economic difficulties by concentrating too much wealth in the hands of elites.</p>		
	<p>(2.2.IV.B) Security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions, challenged imperial authority.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Han China and the Xiongnu • Between the Gupta and the White Huns • Between the Romans and their northern and eastern neighbors 		
	(2.3.I) Land and water routes became the basis for interregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.		
	(2.3.I.A) Many factors, including the climate and location of the routes, the typical trade goods, and the ethnicity of people involved, shaped the distinctive features of a variety of trade routes, including Eurasian Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Indian Ocean sea lanes, and Mediterranean sea lanes.		
	(2.3.II) New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.		
	(2.3.II.A) New technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods across longer routes.		
	(2.3.II.B) Innovations in maritime technologies, as well as advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds, stimulated exchanges along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.		
	(2.3.III) Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across extensive networks of communication and exchange.		
	<p>(2.3.III.A) The spread of crops, including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East, encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>qanat</i> system • A variety of water wheels (<i>noria</i>, <i>sakia</i>) • Improved wells and pumps (<i>shaduf</i>) 		
	<p>(2.3.III.B) The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of disease on the Roman Empire • The effects of disease on Chinese empires 		
	(2.3.III.C) Religious and cultural traditions — including Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism — were transformed as they spread.		
	(3.1.I) Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.		
	<p>(3.1.I.A) Existing trade routes — including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the Trans-Saharan, and the Indian Ocean basin — flourished, and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novgorod • Timbuktu • Swahili city-states • Hangzhou • Calicut </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baghdad • Melaka • Venice • Tenochtitlan • Cahokia </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novgorod • Timbuktu • Swahili city-states • Hangzhou • Calicut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baghdad • Melaka • Venice • Tenochtitlan • Cahokia
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	(3.1.I.B) Communication and exchange networks developed in the Americas.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mississippi River Valley • Mesoamerica • Andes 		
	<p>(3.1.I.C) The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and new forms of credit and monetization.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p><i>Luxury goods:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk and cotton textiles • Porcelain • Spices • Precious metals and gems • Slaves • Exotic animals </td><td> <p><i>New forms of credit and monetization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills of exchange • Credit • Checks • Banking houses </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Luxury goods:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk and cotton textiles • Porcelain • Spices • Precious metals and gems • Slaves • Exotic animals 	<p><i>New forms of credit and monetization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills of exchange • Credit • Checks • Banking houses
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	<p>(3.1.I.D) Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices; including the Inca road system; trading organizations, including the Hanseatic League; and state sponsored commercial infrastructures, including the Grand Canal in China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minting of coins • Use of paper money 		
	<p>(3.1.I.E) The expansion of empires — including China, the Byzantine Empire, the Caliphates, and the Mongols — facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.</p>		
	<p>(3.1.II) The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.</p>		
	<p>(3.1.II.A) The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way Scandinavian Vikings used their longships to travel in coastal and open waters as well as in rivers and estuaries • The way the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara • The way Central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes 		
	<p>(3.1.II.B) Some migrations had a significant environmental impact, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa • The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands 		
	<p>(3.1.II.C) Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of Bantu languages • The spread of Turkic and Arabic languages 		

	<p>(3.1.III) Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.</p>		
	<p>(3.1.III.A) Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries.</p>		
	<p>(3.1.III.B) In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region • Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia • Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia • Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads 		
	<p>(3.1.III.C) As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. Their writings illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibn Battuta • Marco Polo • Xuanzang 		
	<p>(3.1.III.D) Increase cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p><i>Diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of Christianity throughout Europe • The influence of Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in East Asia • The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia • The spread of Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia • The influence of Toltec/Mexican and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean America </td><td> <p><i>Diffusion of scientific and technological innovations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars • The return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia • The spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of Christianity throughout Europe • The influence of Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in East Asia • The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia • The spread of Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia • The influence of Toltec/Mexican and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean America 	<p><i>Diffusion of scientific and technological innovations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars • The return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia • The spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe
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	<p>(3.1.IV) There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bananas in Africa • New rice varieties in East Asia • The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus throughout Dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin 		
	<p>(3.2.I) Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.</p>		
	<p>(3.2.I.A) Following the collapses of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties — Sui, Tang, and Song — combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy with innovations better suited to their specific local context.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p><i>Traditional sources of power and legitimacy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy • Religion • Land-owning elites </td><td> <p><i>Innovations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New methods of taxation • Tributary systems • Adaptation of religious institutions </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Traditional sources of power and legitimacy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy • Religion • Land-owning elites 	<p><i>Innovations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New methods of taxation • Tributary systems • Adaptation of religious institutions
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	<p>(3.2.I.B) In some places, new forms of governance emerged including those developed in various Islamic states, the Mongol Khanates, city-states, and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p><i>Islamic States:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbasids • Muslim Iberia • Delhi Sultanates </td><td> <p><i>City states:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Italian peninsula • In East Africa • In Southeast Asia • In the Americas </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Islamic States:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbasids • Muslim Iberia • Delhi Sultanates 	<p><i>City states:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Italian peninsula • In East Africa • In Southeast Asia • In the Americas
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	<p>(3.2.I.C) Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persian traditions that influenced Islamic states • Chinese traditions that influenced states in Japan 		
	<p>(3.2.I.D) In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach; networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica (“Aztecs”) and Inca.</p>		
	<p>(3.2.II Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including transfers between Tang China and the Abbasids, transfers across the Mongol empires, transfers during the Crusades, and transfers during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper-making techniques between Tang China and the Abbasids • Gunpowder during the Mongol Empire • Neoconfucianism from China to Korea and Japan 		
	<p>(3.3.I) Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.</p>		
	<p>(3.3.I.A) Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chinampa field systems • <i>Waru waru</i> agricultural techniques in the Andean areas • Improved terracing techniques • The horse collar
	(3.3.I.B) Demand for foreign luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.
	(3.3.II) The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
	(3.3.II.A) Multiple factors contributed to the decline of urban areas in this period, including invasions, disease, and the decline of agricultural productivity.
	(3.3.II.B) Multiple factors contributed to urban revival, including: the end of invasions; the availability of safe and reliable transport; the rise of commerce and warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300; increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population; and greater availability of labor.
	(3.3.III) Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.
	(3.3.III.A) The diversification of labor organization that began with settled agriculture continued in this period. Forms of labor organization included free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft production and guild organization, various forms of coerced and unfree labor, government-imposed labor taxes, and military obligations.
	(3.3.III.B) As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan, and Southeast Asia.
	<p>(3.3.III.C) New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the <i>mit'a</i> in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • The Byzantine Empire
	<p>(3.3.III.D) The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce for both men and women in some Muslim states • The practice of foot binding in Song China
	(4.1.I) In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional patterns of trade that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, and overland Eurasia.
	(4.1.II) European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns — all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravel • Carrack • Fluyt 				
	(4.1.III) Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.				
	(4.1.III.A) Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.				
	(4.1.III.B) Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.				
	(4.1.III.C) Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.				
	(4.1.IV) The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.				
	(4.1.IV.A) European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.				
	(4.1.IV.B) Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas.				
	(4.1.IV.C) Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.				
	(4.1.IV.D) The Atlantic system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers, and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples.				
	(4.1.V) The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.				
	(4.1.V.A) European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases—including smallpox, measles, and influenza—that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations, and the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitoes and rats.				
	<p>(4.1.V.B) American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>American foods:</i></td><td><i>Cash crops:</i></td></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potatoes • Maize • Manioc </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar • Tobacco </td></tr> </table>	<i>American foods:</i>	<i>Cash crops:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potatoes • Maize • Manioc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar • Tobacco
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	<p>(4.1.V.C) Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>Domesticated animals:</i></td><td><i>Foods brought by African slaves:</i></td></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses • Pigs • Cattle </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okra • Rice </td></tr> </table>	<i>Domesticated animals:</i>	<i>Foods brought by African slaves:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horses • Pigs • Cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okra • Rice
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	(4.1.V.D) Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.
	(4.1.V.E) European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation and soil depletion.
	<p>(4.1.VI) The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuing importance of Sufi practices contributed to the further spread of Islam in Afro-Eurasia as believers adapted Islam to local cultural practices. • The political rivalry between the Ottomans and Safavids intensified the split between Sunni and Shi'a. • The practice of Christianity continued to spread throughout the world and was increasingly diversified by the process of diffusion and the Reformation. • Vodun developed in Caribbean in the context of interactions between Christianity and African religions. • Sikhism developed in South Asia in the context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam. • While the practice of Buddhism declined in South Asia and island Southeast Asia, different sects of Buddhism and Buddhist practices spread in Northeast Asia and mainland Southeast Asia.
	(4.1.VII) As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy.
	(4.2.I) Beginning in the 14th century, there was a decrease in mean temperatures, often referred to as the Little Ice Age, around the world that lasted until the 19th century, contributing to changes in agricultural practices and the contraction of settlement in parts of the Northern Hemisphere.
	(4.2.II) Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.
	<p>(4.2.II.A) Peasant labor intensified in many regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of frontier settlements in Russian Siberia • Cotton textile production in India • Silk textile production in China
	(4.2.II.B) Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.
	(4.2.II.C) The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.
	<p>(4.2.II.D) Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chattel slavery • Indentured servitude • <i>Encomienda</i> and <i>hacienda</i> systems • The Spanish adaptation of the Inca <i>mit'a</i>
	(4.2.III) As social and political elites changed, they also restructured ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.

	<p>(4.2.III.A) Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Manchus in China• Creole elites in Spanish America• European gentry• Urban commercial entrepreneurs in all major port cities in the world				
	<p>(4.2.III.B) The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The zamindars in the Mughal Empire• The nobility in Europe• The daimyo in Japan				
	<p>(4.2.III.C) Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The dependence of European men on Southeast Asian women for conducting trade in that region• The smaller size of European families				
	<p>(4.3.I) Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.</p>				
	<p>(4.3.I.A) Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture, to legitimize their rule.</p>				
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	<p>(4.3.I.B) States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottoman treatment of non-Muslim subjects• Manchu policies toward Chinese• Spanish creation of a separate “<i>República de Indios</i>”• Spanish and Portuguese creation of new racial classifications in the Americas including <i>mestizo</i>, <i>mulatto</i>, <i>creole</i>						
	<p>(4.3.I.C) Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottoman devshirme• Chinese examination system• Salaried samurai						
	<p>(4.3.I.D) Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.</p>						
	<p>(4.3.II) Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.</p>						
	<p>(4.3.II.A) Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West and Central Africa.</p>						
	<p>(4.3.II.B) Land empires — including the Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Russian — expanded dramatically in size.</p>						
	<p>(4.3.II.C) European states established new maritime empires in the Americas, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British</p>						
	<p>(4.3.III) Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.</p> <table><tr><td><i>Competition over trade routes:</i></td><td><i>State rivalries:</i></td><td><i>Local resistance:</i></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottoman-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean• Piracy in the Caribbean</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thirty Years War• Ottoman-Safavid conflict</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food riots• Samurai revolts• Peasant uprisings</td></tr></table>	<i>Competition over trade routes:</i>	<i>State rivalries:</i>	<i>Local resistance:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottoman-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean• Piracy in the Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thirty Years War• Ottoman-Safavid conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food riots• Samurai revolts• Peasant uprisings
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	<p>(5.1.I) Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.</p>						
	<p>(5.1.I.A) A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production, including:</p>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean The geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber European demographic changes Urbanization Improved agricultural productivity Legal protection of private property An abundance of rivers and canals Access to foreign resources The accumulation of capital
	(5.1.I.B) The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.
	(5.1.I.C) The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.
	(5.1.I.D) As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.
	(5.1.I.E) The "second industrial revolution" led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.
	(5.1.II) New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.
	<p>(5.1.II.A) The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in mass producing natural resources. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton Rubber Palm oil Sugar Wheat Meat Guano Metals
	<p>(5.1.II.B) The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to these regions' increase in their share of global manufacturing. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipbuilding in India and Southeast Asia Iron works in India Textile production in India and Egypt
	<p>(5.1.II.C) The global economy of the 19th century expanded dramatically from the previous period due to increased exchanges of raw materials and finished goods in most parts of the world. Some commodities gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opium produced in the Middle East or South Asia and exported to China

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton grown in South Asia, Egypt, the Caribbean, or North America and exported to Great Britain and other European countries • Palm oil produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and exported to European countries 		
	<p>(5.1.II.D) The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for gold, silver, and diamonds as forms of wealth, led to the development of extensive mining centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper mines in Mexico • Gold and diamond mines in South Africa 		
	<p>(5.1.III) To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.</p>		
	<p>(5.1.III.A) The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.</p>		
	<p>(5.1.III.B) The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on various financial instruments.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p><i>Transnational businesses:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Fruit Company based in the U.S. and operating in Central America • HSBC — Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation founded by British bankers </td><td> <p><i>Financial instruments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock markets • Insurance • Gold standard • Limited liability corporations </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Transnational businesses:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Fruit Company based in the U.S. and operating in Central America • HSBC — Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation founded by British bankers 	<p><i>Financial instruments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock markets • Insurance • Gold standard • Limited liability corporations
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	<p>(5.1.IV) There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.</p>		
	<p>(5.1.V) The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.</p>		
	<p>(5.1.V.A) In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed industrialists' treatment of workers by promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utopian socialism • Anarchism 		
	<p>(5.1.V.B) In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production, while other members of the Qing and Ottoman governments led reforms in imperial policies.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tanzimat movement in the Ottoman Empire • The Self-Strengthening Movement in the Qing Empire
	<p>(5.1.V.C) In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic reforms of Meiji Japan • The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia • Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt
	<p>(5.1.V.D) In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State pensions and public health in Germany • Expansion of suffrage in Britain • Public education in many nation-states
	<p>(5.1.VI) The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.</p>
	<p>(5.1.VI.A) New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.</p>
	<p>(5.1.VI.B) Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.</p>
	<p>(5.1.VI.C) Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions.</p>
	<p>(5.2.I) Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.</p>
	<p>(5.2.I.A) States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British in India • Dutch in Indonesia
	<p>(5.2.I.B) European states, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British • Dutch • French • German • Russian
	<p>(5.2.I.C) Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain in West Africa • Belgium in the Congo
	<p>(5.2.I.D) In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand • The French in Algeria
	<p>(5.2.I.E) In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced economic imperialism.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars • The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America
	(5.2.II) Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.
	(5.2.II.A) The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.
	(5.2.II.B) The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.
	<p>(5.2.II.C) Anti-imperial resistance took various forms including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cherokee Nation • The Zulu Kingdom • The establishment of independent states in the Balkans
	(5.2.III) New racial ideologies, especially social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.
	(5.3.I) The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
	<p>(5.3.I.A) Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltaire • Montesquieu • Locke • Rousseau
	(5.3.I.B) The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents — including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolivar's Jamaica Letter — influenced resistance to existing political authority.
	(5.3.I.C) Enlightenment ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.
	<p>(5.3.II) Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German nationalism • Italian nationalism • Filipino nationalism • Argentinian nationalism
	(5.3.III) Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary

	movements.
	<p>(5.3.III.A) Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans • The challenge of the Taipings to the Manchus of the Qing dynasty
	<p>(5.3.III.B) American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions — including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements — that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy.</p>
	<p>(5.3.III.C) Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Maroon societies in the Caribbean or Brazil • North American slave resistance
	<p>(5.3.III.D) Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian Revolt of 1857 • The Boxer Rebellion in Qing China
	<p>(5.3.III.E) Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ghost Dance in the U.S. • The Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in southern Africa
	(5.3.IV) The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.
	<p>(5.3.IV.A) Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.</p>
	<p>(5.3.IV.B) Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Wollstonecraft’s <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i> • Olympe de Gouges’s “Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen” • The resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848
	(5.4.I) Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.
	<p>(5.4.I.A) Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.</p>
	<p>(5.4.I.B) Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific • Lebanese merchants in the Americas • Italian industrial workers in Argentina
	(5.4.II) Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.
	<p>(5.4.II.A) Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual laborers • Specialized professionals
	<p>(5.4.II.B) The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.</p>
	(5.4.III) The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.
	<p>(5.4.III.A) Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.</p>
	<p>(5.4.III.B) Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America • Indians in East and Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia
	<p>(5.4.III.C) Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chinese Exclusion Acts • The White Australia Policy
	<p>(6.1.I) Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.</p>
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	<p>(6.1.I.C) Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polio vaccine • Antibiotics • The artificial heart

	(6.1.I.D) Energy technologies including the use of petroleum and nuclear power raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.						
	(6.1.II) During a period of unprecedented global population expansion, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.						
	(6.1.II.A) As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water and clean air, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.						
	(6.1.II.B) The release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.						
	(6.1.III) The release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.						
	<p>(6.1.III.A) Diseases associated with poverty persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival. In addition, changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to a higher incidence of certain diseases.</p> <table><tr><td><i>Associated with poverty:</i></td><td><i>Emergent Epidemics:</i></td><td><i>Associated with changing lifestyles:</i></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malaria• Tuberculosis• Cholera</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1918 influenza pandemic• Ebola• HIV/AIDS</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diabetes• Heart disease• Alzheimer's disease</td></tr></table>	<i>Associated with poverty:</i>	<i>Emergent Epidemics:</i>	<i>Associated with changing lifestyles:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malaria• Tuberculosis• Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1918 influenza pandemic• Ebola• HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diabetes• Heart disease• Alzheimer's disease
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	(6.1.III.B) More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices.						
	<p>(6.1.III.C) Improved military technology and new tactics led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p> <table><tr><td><i>Improved military tech:</i></td><td><i>New tactics:</i></td><td><i>Wartime casualties:</i></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tanks• Airplanes• The atomic bomb</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trench warfare• Firebombing</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nanjing• Dresden• Hiroshima</td></tr></table>	<i>Improved military tech:</i>	<i>New tactics:</i>	<i>Wartime casualties:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tanks• Airplanes• The atomic bomb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trench warfare• Firebombing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nanjing• Dresden• Hiroshima
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	(6.2.I) Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new states by the century's end.						
	<p>(6.2.I.A) The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political and social discontent• Technological and economic stagnation• Military defeat						
	<p>(6.2.I.B) The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• India from the British Empire• The Gold Coast from the British Empire• French West Africa						

	<p>(6.2.I.C) Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria and Vietnam from the French Empire • Angola from the Portuguese Empire
	<p>(6.2.II) Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.</p>
	<p>(6.2.II.A) Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress • Ho Chi Minh in French Indochina (Vietnam) • Kwame Nkrumah in British Gold Coast (Ghana)
	<p>(6.2.II.B) Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Ali Jinnah in British India • The Québécois separatist movement in Canada • The Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria
	<p>(6.2.II.C) Transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism • Pan-Arabism • Pan-Africanism
	<p>(6.2.II.D) Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and socialism.</p>
	<p>(6.2.III) Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.</p>
	<p>(6.2.III.A) The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to population displacement and resettlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The India/Pakistan partition • The Zionist Jewish settlement of Palestine and displacement of Palestinians • The division of the Middle East into mandatory states
	<p>(6.2.III.B) The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country, usually in the major cities) maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asians to Britain • Algerians to France • Filipinos to the United States
	<p>(6.2.III.C) The proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of genocide or ethnic violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenians in Turkey during and after World War I • The Holocaust during World War II

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tutsi in Rwanda in the 1990s 		
	(6.2.IV) Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.		
	(6.2.IV.A) World War I and World War II were the first “total wars.” Governments used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism, and communism, to mobilize all of their state’s resources, including peoples, both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies, for the purpose of waging war. Governments also used a variety of strategies, including political speeches, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these populations.		
	(6.2.IV.B) The sources of global conflict in the first half of the century varied, and included imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan, competition for resources, and the economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.		
	(6.2.IV.C) The sources of global conflict in the first half of the century varied, and included imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan, competition for resources, and the economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.		
	(6.2.IV.D) The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.		
	(6.2.V) Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups — including states — opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.		
	<p>(6.2.V.A) Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Individuals who challenged war:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picasso in his <i>Guernica</i> • Antinuclear movement during the Cold War • Thich Quang Duc by self-immolation </td><td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Nonviolence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohandas Gandhi • Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. • Nelson Mandela in South Africa </td></tr> </table>	<p><i>Individuals who challenged war:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picasso in his <i>Guernica</i> • Antinuclear movement during the Cold War • Thich Quang Duc by self-immolation 	<p><i>Nonviolence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohandas Gandhi • Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. • Nelson Mandela in South Africa
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	<p>(6.2.V.B) Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political and social orders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa • Participants in the global uprisings of 1968 • The Tiananmen Square protesters that promoted democracy in China 		
	<p>(6.2.V.C) Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of military dictatorship in Chile, Spain, and Uganda • The buildup of the “military-industrial complex” and weapons trading 		
	<p>(6.2.V.D) More movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRA 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETA • Al-Qaeda
	(6.3.I) States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century
	<p>(6.3.I.A) In the communist states of the Soviet Union and China governments controlled their national economies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Five Year Plans • The Great Leap Forward
	<p>(6.3.I.B) At the beginning of the 20th century in the United States and parts of Europe, governments played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Deal • The fascist corporatist economy
	<p>(6.3.I.C) In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt • The encouragement of export-oriented economies in East Asia
	<p>(6.3.I.D) In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States beginning with Ronald Reagan • Britain under Margaret Thatcher • China under Deng Xiaoping • Chile under Pinochet
	(6.3.II) States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.
	<p>(6.3.II.A) New international organizations formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League of Nations • The United Nations • The International Criminal Court
	<p>(6.3.II.B) Changing economic institutions and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Monetary Fund (IMF) • World Bank • World Trade Organization (WTO) • Multi-National Corporations (MNC)
	<p>(6.3.II.C) Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greenpeace• Green Belt in Kenya• Earth Day		
	<p>(6.3.III) People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion. In much of the world, access to education, as well as participation in new political and professional roles, became more inclusive in terms of race, class, and gender.</p> <table><tr><td><p><i>Challenges to old assumptions about race and gender:</i></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees• Global feminism movements• Negritude movement• Liberation Theology in Latin America• Islamic renewal movements in Egypt and Saudi Arabia</td><td><p><i>Increased access to education, plus participation in political and professional roles:</i></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees• Global feminism movements• Negritude movement• Liberation Theology in Latin America• Islamic renewal movements in Egypt and Saudi Arabia</td></tr></table>	<p><i>Challenges to old assumptions about race and gender:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees• Global feminism movements• Negritude movement• Liberation Theology in Latin America• Islamic renewal movements in Egypt and Saudi Arabia	<p><i>Increased access to education, plus participation in political and professional roles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights especially as it sought to protect the rights of children, women, and refugees• Global feminism movements• Negritude movement• Liberation Theology in Latin America• Islamic renewal movements in Egypt and Saudi Arabia
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	<p>(6.3.IV) Popular and consumer culture became more global.</p> <table><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reggae• Bollywood</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Cup Soccer• The Olympics</td></tr></table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reggae• Bollywood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Cup Soccer• The Olympics
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